Labor – 1913

BIG VICTORY WON BY PULLMAN PORTER.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-20-13

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—William J. Banks, residing at 39 Fullerton street, a former Pullman car porter, was recently given a verdict against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, which means a great victory, not only for Mr. Banks, but for Pullman porters and other colored railway employees. A little more than four years ago while Banks was in the employ of the above named company as a porter he was seriously injured in a railroad wreck from which he has not yet fully recovered.

Believing that he was justly due some indemnity for the suffering and the loss of time and money, and failing to see a disposition on the part of the railroad company to make satisfactory restitution, he brought suit for damages. The case was tried in the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county and finding that the wreck in which Mr. Banks was injured was not due to the carelessness on the part of the employees of the railroad, the Court gave him a verdict of $1,250.

The railroad company appealed the case to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and after carefully examining into the merits of the case the Superior Court handed down a decision confirming the verdict of the lower court with interest.

It was brought out in this trial that upon entering the employ of the Pullman Company each employe is required to sign a release of all claims for damages which may subsequently accrue for injuries sustained, whether or not such injuries were caused by negligence of the Pullman Company or the railroad company hauling its cars. By its terms this contract is made to inure to the benefit of the carrying railroad. The real question in this case was whether or not such contracts are valid. The Superior Court held that neither the Pullman Company nor the railroad company can relieve itself from liability for negligence by such a contract.

HOTEL WAITERS' STRIKE OFFICIALLY OVER NOW

Men Vote to Try and Go Back to Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The strike of hotel waiters was officially declared off today. The decision was taken at a meeting of the waiters' organization. It was declared that the men would return to their hotels and seek their former positions.

Several hundred striking waiters attended the meeting. The discussion was acrimonious, but the majority declared the organization was losing ground and the vote to end the strike prevailed.

The W.Y.A. 7-26-13

NEGRO LONGSHOREMAN HONORED AT BOSTON

Albert Workman, J. E. Porter and T. P. Woodland of New Orleans, and prominently associated with the leading longshoremen organizations in the gulf states, were visitors in New York this week. They were en route to New Orleans, having attended the annual session of the International Longshoremen Association, held last week at Boston. Although there were but eleven delegates present the colored longshoremen were given recognition at the eleciton of officers. Henry Gillstrive of Sabine, Tex., was chosen fourteenth vice-president and T. P. Woodland of New Orleans fifteenth vice-president.

The visitors are enthusiastic over the success of the Longshoremen's Realty Association, which was incorporated only last December for $50,000, and whic halready owns property valued at $30,000. To a representative of The Age they branded as false the charge made a few weeks ago by the Rev. Arnold Watson that he is being persecuted b ythe members of the Longshoremen Protective Union Benevolent Assocaition because he protested against white men dancing with colored women at a picnic given under the auspices of the association.

According to Messrs. Workman, Porter and Woodland, the Rev. Mr. Watson was ordered to vacate his quarters because he was in arrears in his rent. It is claimed that animus prompted the minister to make the statement.

KNOXVILLE AFFORDS AGREEABLE SURPRISES.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 28.—A traveler in this part of the South meets with plenty of agreeable surprises as well as some discouragements. Few people of our race in the North and West would expect to find here in Knoxville hundreds of colored people working in the marble quarries, and not only doing rough work of getting out the marble, but doing the most fancy and skilled work, finishing up the work in the minutest detail just ready to go on the market. Your correspondent has never seen colored people by the hundreds working in marble before.

Another thing that opens the eyes of a man from the North is to see colored policemen in a city like Knoxville. It has been the privilege of the writer to see in this city mounted colored policemen riding by the side of white mounted policemen. Thus there are signs that multiply in spite of difficulties that indicate that our people are going forward and climbing up.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEN ASSAILED BY FIREMEN

$5,000 Motor Car Would Not Be Trusted to Men Who Handle $15,000 Engine. 4-6-13

NEW YORK, April 5.—Railway officials in the South, where negro firemen are employed, were assailed today by J. S. Carter, president of the Firemen's Brotherhood, in his summing up before the arbitrators of the firemen's case in their demands for more pay for Eastern railroads.

"Some of these officials," said Carter, "would not trust their own $5,000 motor cars to the class of labor they employ to take care of $15,000 locomotives. Negro firemen in the South are relieved of all responsibility for the safety of the trains. All they have to do is to throw coal into the fire box. As long as the railroads are content for this class of cheap labor they will get it."

Summing up the railroad's side of the case, Elisha Lee said that to repair railways affected by middle western floods would practically wipe out the surplus of many roads. Mr. Lee declared the situation growing out of the floods an object lesson of the absolute necessity for a railroad company to earn a surplus adequate to protect its credit and able to provide for emergencies.

While Mr. Lee declared that railroad men should be and are well paid, yet he declared they should not, through various means, exact a scale of wages "disproportionate to that of other lines of employment for similar energy."

Whatever increases the board granted, he said, must be paid by the public.

The Savannah Tribune 7-19-13

Negro Employment Bureau Established

During the past two weeks there has been established at 457 West Broad street a Negro employment bureau. This new enterprise among the Negroes of the city is known as the Negro Employment Exchange and is managed by Prof. L. B. Thompson, of the Georgia State Industrial College, and Mr. Wm. J. Jackson. Messrs. Thompson and Jackson will endeavor to supply efficient help in all lines of work and the exchange will undoubtedly be of much service to those out of employment or seeking more lucrative places. The management is endeavoring to get into touch with all the big firms of the city and will be of much assistance to the Negroes of the city, provided the management is able to carry out their plans.

Hotel Raleigh Lets Out Its Colored Waiters.

Freeman 7-18-13

The Hotel Raleigh has let out its crew of colored waiters and has replaced them with white men. A year or so ago when the white waiters struck the management was at its wits' end to know what to do to keep the house open. Colored waiters of experience, character and industry came forward and broke the strike. They have given perfect satisfaction and handled French dishes with the readiness that they served the English and the patrons have every evidence that they liked the service the colored waiters gave them. The head waiter, Mr. George A. Johnson, is one of the very best men in the business and his discipline and general direction of the men was of the highest order. He maintained a standard of efficiency unsurpassed by the corps of waiters in any hotel in the land, and a man who has gone out with Mr. Johnson's O. K. is in demand wherever he has landed. The letting out of the forty men constituting the Raleigh dining-room crew was a severe blow and throws out of employment men who have given the best years of their life to this work and have become experts at it. Mr. Johnson is associated with Mr. A. H. Underdown for the present in the promotion of a school for waiters, and they are doing well. They will fight for places for the men they are training for

NEW ORGANIZATION INSTALLS OFFICERS.

Organization of the Elevator Men and Hallmen's Association was permanently effected by the installation of officers at 225 West 30th street, Monday evening, August 4, at 8:30 o'clock.

Herbert S. Harris, secretary of the industrial committee of the National League on Urban Conditions, is responsible for the bringing into life of this association. He was a guest at the meeting and delivered an interesting address. The officers were installed by Charles C. Allison and the Hon. Fred R. Moore.

The roster of officers is William T. Langley, president; Clarence Kendricks, vice-president; James H. Williams, recording secretary; Fred R. Moore, treasurer; Peter Morrell, financial secretary; Russell I. Beasley, sergeant-at-arms; H. C. Moore, chaplain.

Men composing the organization are: Wm. E. Mitchell, Joseph Oliver, Charles B. Payne, R. A. Moore, Thomas St. Clair, Wm. Beatty, Samuel T. Williams, Heyward Robinson, Frank Spencer, Frank G. Parker, Sandy Harris, Nias, Steve Major, David Carnegie, Leon Gittens, George Jarvis, Herbert Fevers, Oscar Dunham, Benjamin Fray, John Walker, J. W. Day, J. W. Howard, George W. Harvey, J. O. Jones, J. Wallace Thomas Brown.

PATERSON WOMAN CHEF OF ASBURY PARK HOTEL.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-11-13

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Leah Laster, 416 Eleventh avenue, is the head chef of the Great Metropolitan Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. It is unusual to find a woman holding a similar position, but Mrs. Laster has shown her capacity and ability. She is cool and positive in her methods, rigid in discipline, but calm and peaceful always. In managing her large kitchen and numerous helpers she has won the sobriquet of "Little Queen of the Kitchen."

She has catered to many large banquets at this great hotel and the cuisine has always been unsurpassed. She is ably assisted by her husband, Preston Laster, and Thomas Lum, the steward.

WHITE WAITERS INIMICAL.

Constitution and By-laws Bar All Waiters Who Are Not White—Yet They Assert That They Are Friendly to Colored Waiters. 5-1-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 29.—Although white waiters attempt to show colored waiters that they have no color prejudice and seek the co-operation of the latter whenever there is a big waiters' strike, the consensus of opinion is that the whites are assuming a hypocrital rôle.

White waiters, as a rule, are unalterably opposed to colored waiters joining their organizations. For instance, the constitution of the Chicago Waiters' Association reads:

The purpose for which said Association is formed are as follows: To organize the waiters of Chicago into an association for mutual protection and assistance by admitting to membership in said Association such waiters of the WHITE race as shall be deemed eligible.

Section 1 of Article 5 reads:

Every applicant for membership in this Association shall be a WHITE male not less than twenty-one years of age and not more than sixty years. * * *

Section 7 of Article 5 reads:

If any person shall gain admission to membership in this Association upon false representation he shall be expelled.

White waiters have a difficult time explaining that they are friendly toward colored waiters when reference is made to their Constitution and By-laws.

The great controversy among the Cotton Screwmen No. 2 and the white organization which has existed for several days was partially adjusted last Mon. when the Colored screwmen were put to work to themselves pending an armstice of six days in which permanent settlement is predicted. The Negro is constantly being told by his white neighbors to be industrious and to work for a living. This the race is noted for, working hard for a living and we feel that he should not be twisted out of an opportunity to work for an honest living. No use to criticise the useless and loafing Negro when you push aside the honest and hard-working man who wants to work. Consistency, thou art still a jewel

The News Age.

Licensed Colored Chauffeurs Organize.

The Industrial Committee of the National League of Urban Conditions among Negroes announces that on September 17 the colored chauffeurs of the city formed an association and elected temporary officers. Meetings are to be held on the first and third Wednesday evenings at the committee's office, 127 West 135th street, and all licensed chauffeurs are requested to attend. 10-16-13

The temporary officers elected are: Thomas Wilson, chairman; Jas. Alexander, vice-chairman; Alphonzo Jones, secretary. Members are Frederick Fair, Wm. R. Hill, Sebaron Brown, Percy Harris, Clarence Bush, Herman Bloedoorn, Chas. Fox, Jas. L. Davis, Ernest Birch, Thos. Rice, Samuel B. Johnson, John Reavis, Arthur Evans, Conrad Millington, Norman Price, Edward Bert, John Anderson, Geo. W. Beale, M. Reece, Oscar Jefferson, Geo. Forde, C. Brooker, John Dawson, John Douglass and B. Pearmes.

Other associations organized by the Industrial Committee are the Colored Public Porters' Association, incorporated, the Colored Mechanics' Association and the Colored Elevatormen and Hallmen's Association. C. C. Allison, Jr., acting secretary, is planning to organize the longshoremen and Pullman porters, waiters and cooks.

COLOR LINE IN LABOR IN TEXAS.

About 4000 longshoremen, including 600 employes of the Texas City docks, who were ordered on strike in symmathy with the Galveston dock workers, are involved. The strike is the result of a dispute between white and Negro laborers, the local branches of the International Longshoremen's Union, demanding that a Negro stowers' union become affiliated with the International organization. There is no controversy between the men and the employers as to wages.

HEALTH RULES FOR WAITERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—Commencing May 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad will put into effect rigid health rules in the dining car service and have notified all waiters, cooks, kitchen helpers and dishwashers, white and colored, that they will be obliged to undergo an examination every three months and that only one-hundred per cent. report on the physical test will insure them of remaining in the service.

N. Y. Age
12-24-13

COLORED LABOR IS COMPLIMENTED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-25-13

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. —Ten of the Ashley & Baily silk mills were recently put up at auction and sold. The home office of these mills is located in Paterson, N. J. There are five plants in New Jersey, four in Pennsylvania and one in Fayetteville. Some remarkable statements about the colored labor employed in the local mill here have been made by the owners, which puts the Negro laborer in a most favorable light.

In complimenting the Negro one of the proprietors declared: "It can be truthfully said of the labor at the Fayetteville mill that it is better bred, better behaved, more industrious, more elastic and with all of this it is more cleanly."

This statement was made in a comparison with labor in other parts of the State. There are between four hundred and five hundred colored boys and girls employed in the mill at Fayetteville. The physician who has charge of the medical service says that with the exception of two vaccinations no other medical attention has been necessary for months. Furthermore the mill has been practically free from accidents, which exceptional record speaks well of the skill of the Negro laborers.

In various sections of the State silk and cotton mills are being erected where skilled colored labor will be used.

Knoxville Affords

Agreeable Surprises

The following article under the above caption was clipped from the New York Age:

The Freeman
Nov 23/13

A traveler in this part of the South meets with plenty of agreeable surprises as well as some discouragements. Few people of our race in the North and West would expect to find here in Knoxville hundreds of colored people working in the marble quarries, and not only doing rough work of getting out the marble, but doing the most fancy and skilled work, finishing up the work in the minutest detail, just ready to go on the market. Your correspondent has never seen colored people by the hundreds working in marble before.

"Everybody's doing it." At a meeting of the Moulders International Union, an organization which by the way has always excluded the Negro, a delegate declared, "If we do not raise the colored worker to our standard he will drag us down to his; his interests are identical with ours, so do not let race prejudice warp your judgment." This is excellent and timely advice. Other organizations kindly take notice.

COLORED WAITERS ORGANIZE.

4-27-13 Dw 5

The colored waiters of Indianapolis have incorporated a club known as the Waiters' Athletic Club, which, according to the certificate of incorporation, has for its object "literary development, social entertainment, fellowship and provide a place for ideal recreation." Further, this corporation shall take a zealous interest in the general welfare of the waiters of this city and do what it can legitimately to raise the standard of efficiency among them.

These men have shown by associating themselves together for the purposes above stated that they have rightly interpreted the signs of the times. The day has passed when intelligent people are satisfied with ignorant, rough, servile men waiting on them. Waiting is no longer a menial job; it is a calling that requires intelligence and manhood. No better move to improve the conditions and raise the standard of efficiency among the followers of this calling than the movement herein mentioned. Club rooms at 551 North California street.

PEOPLE WITH TRADES WANTED IN CANAL ZONE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. — 10-16-13

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Oct. 10.—There are splendid opportunities here for men and women who are capable and possess trades. This applies especially to dressmakers.

W. W. Wilson, who came here six years ago, has made a success and is sending his daughter, Minnie Lee, to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., to take the dressmaker's course. Two brothers of Mr. Wilson, tailors, have been doing the contract work for the Panama Railroad, which clothes and feeds all the employes. They have accumulated property and are enjoying a nice income from their holdings.

Mr. Wilson has had seven men from the United States employed at different times, all of whom have made considerable money.

The N.Y. Age. N.Y.City.

NEGROES AS OPERATIVES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—G. H. Chilton, owner of a Savannah cotton factory, states that he has achieved success in his effort to train Negro women as factory operatives. Commenting on this experiment, the *Savannah News* says:

The impression has prevailed that Negroes are unfit for factory operatives. This impression is based largely on the fact that several factories built in other parts of the South to be operated with Negro operatives failed. The failure was due to the difficulty in getting the Negroes to comply with mill regulations—to be on hand at a fixed hour for beginning work and to work continuously six days in the week.

If Negroes can be made efficient as cotton mill operatives the cotton mill industry in the South ought to become greater.

SAT AS DELEGATE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 5-15-13

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 13.—For the first time in the history of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, a Negro occupied a seat as a delegate at the national convention in session here last week. He was Edward Harris, of Covington, Ky.

NATIONAL NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET IN BIRMINGHAM

Mnt Ad 6-4-13

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 3.—The more than 600 delegates to the first session of the National Negro Farmers' Conference will be formally welcomed to the city at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church Friday night, by Dr. John L. Parker, President of the City Board of Education. This will be the largest negro gathering in the city since the meeting of the National Baptist Convention some years ago.

Delegates have been appointed by the Governors of various States. More than 100 are coming from Texas in special cars, sixty from Arkansas, while Governor O'Neal has appointed nearly 200, who will represent Alabama.

JANITORS, PORTERS AND FLATMEN AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The Freeman

The janitors, porters and flatmen will have their first public program Monday evening, November 17, 1913, at the Y. M. C. A. building. This organization, with a membership of more than thirty men, plans to do some effective work in helping to better the efficiency of the men in their vocation. They meet monthly at the "Y." The officers of the league are: President, Lee Martin; vice president, Thos. Tilford; secretary, Charles Hunter; treasurer, Wm. Atkins, and chaplain, Chas. Blythe.

Rev. Stafford Campbell Will Address

COLORED WAITRESSES PUT BACK IN GIMBELS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. — 10-16-13

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—Through the influence of the Rev. Dr. E. W. Moore, all the colored girls who were discharged some time ago from the basement lunch counter in Gimbel's department store have been reinstated. They are employed as waitresses.

The Star of Zion

From our exchanges we learn that High Point, N. C., will soon have a cotton mill operated by Negroes. 10-30-13

JOINING LABOR UNIONS.

There was a movement in the Southern Labor Congress that is now being held to bar colored representatives from their meetings, but oil was finally poured on the troubled waters. A number of delegates got together one night and threshed the matter out, with the result that at the morning session it was voted to admit them, there being only one or two dissenting votes. It was also recommended that the employes of the L. & N. railroad be organized, so as to make their hands more effective and receive a square deal in hours and pay. As we have pointed out in previous issues, the unions cannot afford to bar the colored workman. If they do he becomes a foe to be reckoned with—powerful, because the rich corporations are at his back; and, while he is being used as a tool, so to speak, he is deriving the benefit of the unfortunate situation. Now that these

organiz... shows a willingness to meet us half way it is up to us to do the rest. Let every laboring man stick to his fellow workman as long as he finds it will be of mutual benefit.

Labor - 1913

LONGSHOREMEN

Work Monroe N Jan 19

DRAW NO LINE

The W.Y.A.

Colored and White Laborers Work Together in the Gulf States

9-11-13

REALTY ASSOCIATION

Negroes Have Corporation Capitalized at $50,000 and Own $30,000 Worth of Property—Incorporated Last December

WHITE SOCIETY AFFILIATES

Negro Association Has Working Agreement with White Associations—Are Members of American Federation of Labor.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 12.—One of the strongest and most influential labor organizations in the Gulf States is the Longshoremen's Protective Union Benevolent Association, composed of colored men, which affiliates with the Stevedores and Longshoremen's Benevolent Society, a white body. The colored Longshoremen are also members of the American Federation of Labor, Central Trades Union and belong to the Dock and Cotton Men's Council. There are ten thousand longshoremen in the dock and Cotton Men's Council, which is made up of colored and white men.

Although professional white politicians seeks to make it understood that the races find it difficult to get along together in the South, the best of feeling exists between the colored and white longshoremen of the Gulf States and a working agreement is in force between them which guarantees all a square deal.

One of the agreements operative between the Stevedores and Longshoremen's Benevolent Society and the Longshoremen's Protective Union Benevolent Association reads as follows:

In case of any claim of overwork on the part of the members, and that more men be employed, the matter shall be referred to a committee of four Longshoremen, two white and two colored, from each organization, and three stevedores, to be named by the joint committee of the Longshoremen's association, who shall have power to settle; the work to cease at hatch in question until the committee reaches a decision, if decided in favor of the men the stevedore or superintendent to pay them the amount due for lost time pending such decision.

One of the working rules which is observed to the letter reads:

Section 1. The foreman shall hire half and half members of the above named organizations. The foreman shall distribute them equally inside, on deck, and on the wharf or barge truckers and pilers at each hatch. When it is necessary to employ odd men in hatches or on deck at hatches or on the wharf or barge, said odd men shall be divided between each association. The foreman shall in discharging the men discharge them equally. The first whip put to work shall have preference at said hatch, loading or unloading hold or wharf, or on deck. The foreman failing to comply to this rule shall on conviction be fined for the first offense $10.00; second offense $25.00, and third offense shall be expelled from the association to which he belongs.

Both white and colored men are on the executive board and play an active part in looking after the welfare of the longshoremen.

Incorporated in 1872.

The Longshoremen's Protective Union Benevolent Association was organized April 17, 1872, and was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana in 1874.

The colored longshoremen in New Orleans have organized the Longshoremen's Realty Association, which was incorporated last December for $50,000, and which already owns property valued at $30,000. The objects of the corporation are declared to be the dealing in, acquiring, purchasing, holding, selling, mortgaging, bonding and leasing improved and unimproved property in New Orleans.

The capital stock of the corporation is fixed at $50,000, divided into five thousand shares of $10 each. The shares are only sold to the members of the Longshoremen's Protective Union Benevolent Association, their wives and heirs. The stock is non-negotiable.

The board of directors is composed of A. Workman, president; J. A. Young, vice-president; J. B. Roussell, Sr., treasurer; J. E. Porter, secretary. Finance Committee: G. Amede, A. Williams, F. T. Chinn, T. W. Bowsers, J. Zeno, J. C. Clark, G. Smith, M. M. Johnson, A. P. Keys, W. R. Henry and Philip Pierce.

Walter F. Cohen and J. Madison Vance are deeply interested in the success of realty association as well as the welfare of the longshoremen.

Trades in Western New York.

(By Mrs. Mary Talbert, Director of Woman's Department.)

The Crisis Nov 1913

It has been said over and over again that the colored man is fast losing out in many trades in which he was the sole owner 50 years ago. One of the first trades mentioned is that of the barber. Fifty years ago the white man thought it beneath him to be a barber and so the colored man had the sole monopoly of that trade. But with the hordes of emigrants coming to our shores daily, Greeks, Italians and others, something must be found for them to do, and now you will find the Greek usually about the eating places as cooks or waiters, or confectioners while the Italian has tried to gobble up the barber business, along with the fruit business of the country. This rule does not hold good in any of the smaller cities of western New York, for in every city visited you will find the prosperous colored barber, owning his own shop and beautifully well kept home. But with the passing of these what? At Bath I was shown the well kept barber shop of Charles H. Haley, the shop of Walter Storey and George Johnson.

George Johnson's shop is one of the prettiest in the State, photos of which will be seen. At Rome, N. Y., the principal barber shop is owned by Mr. Thompkins, at Frankfort, Mr. Sannicks, and all along the way we find the colored barber holding his own in the smaller cities. Of course, we know these conditions do not exist in any of our large cities. In these places we find the best and most up-to-date places owned by the foreigners, who conduct schools for the younger lads. Are any of our young colored boys attending any barber school? I think not.

At Syracuse I found the colored people quite progressive. Among those worthy of mention are: Francis Johnson, the largest holder of real estate is also a large investor in stocks and bonds. Mrs. F. K. Burns has an up-to-date and modern hair dressing parlor in every respect, in the main business section of the city. She caters only to the very best and wealthiest people. Mrs. Burns is a member of the American Hair Dressers' Association and is easily the leading member of her profession in Syracuse. She will make an exhibit. Williams Bros., four of them, are operating a first-class grocery store. They are doing a thriving business, having as customers a large number of prominent white people. W. A. Holder, a manufacturer of fine candies, is conducting a creditable business in North Salina street. J. C. Leonard, an iron molder, is the only colored man a member of the Trades Assembly. Edward Chapman is a town clerk in Onondaga county. Rev. E. S. Bailey, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, has recently built a very creditable church for his people. Rev. James L. Pinn, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, has been for six years the clerk and corresponding secretary of the Onondaga Baptist Association, an organization composed of 22 churches, only one of which is colored. Rev. Pinn is treasurer of the Syracuse Probation Officers' Association. He is one of the few colored men of this State listed in the publication, "Who's Who in New York State." Rev. Pinn is acting as chairman of a committee to collect for the Exposition, the photographs illustrating the progress made by Syracuse colored citizens. At Montour Falls, John D. Baxter owns a first class shoe shop, while his wife, Mrs. Edith Ross Baxter, conducts the finest dressmaking establishment there. They will send photographic exhibits.

QUEER THINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Age 6-26-13

There are many queer things in West Virginia, which was the better part of Virginia before the slave war, and one of the best of States now in many respects. Well, one of the queer things is the salt mines of Malden, high in the mountains, where Dr. Washington was born and worked as a boy and from which he trudged to Hampton Institute when a lad, on the way to Tuskegee Institute and the great work of race uplift he has done there. Another queer thing in West Virginia is the present Gov. Hatfield, a six-footer, a mountaineer and a Republican of the old school who believes in giving Negro Republicans a square deal instead of a square steal, and who is just as ready to dispute with his fists as with his hands. Another queer thing in West Virginia is that it is one of the great coal mining States, and the only one where Negro miners and white miners work and stand together.

In such a State as West Virginia, where queer things are to be met with on every hand, including "moonshine whiskey" that grows on the corncob and thrives by dodging the internal revenue tax, strange things are bound to happen all of the time, including Col. Philip Henry Waters, "the forty-year-old boy orator of the Kanawha." Among the latest happenings, however, we note that a Federal Senate Committee has been investigating a coal miners' strike and that a big operator retorted upon Senator James Easy Martine of New Jersey, one of President Wilson's freaks that he had drunk three cocktails with the Senator in the morning. "You are a blackguard and unworthy the consideration of a white man for violating the courtesies of a gentleman," shrieked Martine, "a white man," with clenched fists and blazing eyes. Poor Martine! He is but a Senatorial, accidental freak. Another strange thing: A Negro miner testified that he earned from $100 to $150 a month, and three times had made $190 a month. Very queer.

Many queer things happen in West Virginia worthy the consideration of a thoughtful Negro.

"WHITE SERVICE" AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The W.Y.A. 7-19-13

We ran our eyes down a column of Atlantic City hotel advertisements in a daily newspaper recently without any object in view, because they were hotels that we do not patronize and that do not patronize those of our rich but off color. The afternoon was heavy with heat and we were drowsy with the afternoon. The world seemed tired and stupid from the modest front stoop we looked. We had finished reading the news and opinion of the daily newspaper. The name of the hotel at the top of the column attracted our attention because it was associated with that of one of the world's great warriors associated with Englishmen's long and fierce struggle for constitutional government. The agate lines of the advertisement grew large without increase of size when we came in the end of a line to the words "white service." We braced up in the "rocker" and the words grew larger the longer we looked at them.

At first the full meaning of the words "white service" did not dawn upon us fully; then we realized that the great hotel by the sea that used to employ only black and yellow service now employed white service—in kitchen, dining room, bell boys, chambermaids and laundry! Five hundred Negroes thrown out of a clean, profitable employment perhaps. Slowly we read the twenty-one advertisements and marked the "white service" ones, in which it was considered worth while to blazon the fact as a recommendation and pay space rates for it. There were seven such, and the largest and best. How many others had such service but did not mention the fact we could infer from what we observed at Atlantic City last summer. Some 3,500 Negroes breadwinners for 17,500 women and children, counting five for each family thrown out, in one summer resort where a few years ago white waiters were rare indeed, and where there are so many thousands of Negroes who depend upon hotel service for food, housing and clothing! Whose fault is it?

MOVEMENT TO OUST RAILROAD PORTERS

Full Crew Bill Being Introduced

in States of the West and Middle West—Measure Does Not Affect Pullman Porters

3-13-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—Just as there has been an organized movement to have anti-intermarriage measures passed in the various Legislatures throughout the country, so is there a well-engineered plan on foot to have the colored railroad porter ousted in the West and Middle West, although several States have refused to consider the plan seriously. The Locomotive Brotherhood is said to be back of the movement.

The scheme is to prevent the employment of colored men as train porters. Porters in the Pullman service are not affected. As usual, the train porters are unorganized and are fighting the hostile measures the best they can.

In each of the States in the West and Middle West bills have been introduced in the Legiislatures at the instance of the Locomotive Brotherhood, known as the Full Crew Bill, which provides for a brakeman and flagman on all passenger trains carrying more than three coaches.

The purpose of the Full Crew Bill is to do away with the colored train porter, as he carries a switch key the same as the brakeman and performs similar duties. The Locomotive Brotherhood is opposed to Negroes earning a living where white men show a preference to accept employment.

Mnt adv.
9-7-13

STRIKE MAY BE ENDED DURING COMING WEEK

White and Negro Longshoremen and Agents for Steamship Companies Hold a Meeting

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 6—A meeting was held tonight in the Chamber of Commerce of representatives of the four negro longshoremen's union and the white stevedores and steamship companies agents. Both sides aired their views of the situation and from appearances it seems that a settlement is likely to be effected the coming week.

Chancelior Smith, of the Chancery Court, has named September 15 as the date for the hearing of the motion to dissolve the injunction issued against the striking ironworkers, issued at the instance of the operators of several foundries and also the motion filed against C. A. Smith, a striker, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. It is charged in the latter motion that Smith violated the injunction against him by alleged persuasion and threats to prevent persons in the employ of the Gulf City Boiler Works from continuing in such employment. It is alleged that he approached certain employes of the boiler workers and attempted to get them to leave the work.

On complaint made by P. H. Saxon, T. Jones was placed under arrest late Friday night by Officers Southall and Evans, who are guarding the strikebreakers at the upper Mobile and Ohio docks, on the charge of trespassing. It is alleged that Jones came on the property of the railroad company after being warned away.

Judge Chambers, in the Inferior Criminal Court Saturday, dealt heavily with five trespassers on the property of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, who were arrested Wednesday night by deputy sheriffs and special detectives in the employ of the Fitzpatrick Agency, assessing fines of $100 or thirty days against them, and a fine of $500 or 140 days against Julius Locket, who was charged with having a gun concealed on his persons.

The negores, all of whom are alleged to be striking longshoremen, were not represented by counsel. Lockett admitted that he had the weapon concealed on his person. The negroes convicted for trespassing were: John Banks, John Lockett, J. L. Crawford and John McCurdy. The negores did not give notice of an appeal in the cases. Two rifles found in possession of the trespassers were offered as evidence in court.

Will Fisk, said by the police to be a strikebreaker from Perry County, Alabama, and regarded as a dangerous man, shot and wounded Will Reeves, a striking longshoreman, Friday night at the intersection of Warren and Adams Streets. Fisk, after shooting Reeves, shot at Police Officer George Galle several times and then made his escape. The police have a description of the negro wanted and are making a search for him. Reeves was shot in the buttock and is not believed to be dangerously hurt.

Mnt Adv.
9-3-13

ERTISER, WEDNESDAY M

NEGROES GO ON STRIKE ON MOBILE WATER FRONT

Two Thousand Cotton and Lumber Handlers Make Demands on Companies

Special to The Advertiser

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 2.—As was expected more than two thousand negroes, members of four local unions of the International Long Shoremen's Association, went out on strike this morning, because of refusal to concede to them demands made on the steamship companies, and as the result almost every vessel now in port is tied up and awaiting help for loading cotton and lumber to foreign countries, as well as the coast wide shipping.

The demands made by the union were one-half of the timber work out of the water that is handled by white longshoremen and cotton work at the same wages and as the same conditions the white longshoremen are working under.

For loading lumber the negroes demand 30 cents per hour, 35 cents for other work and 45 cents for foreign work. For loading lumber for cars, 35 cents and 40 cents for side carriers. For all extra time they demand time and a half, and whenever dinner hours come and they are working they demand two hours and a half.

Police Chief Crenshaw has been promised by the leaders that there would be no trouble on the part of the strikers, but as a precaution, this afternoon a policeman was placed on the wharf, while steamers unloaded and took on cargoes. It was stated tonight that a gang of negroes would be brought from Meridian to work the nine months steamers now in port and police protection will be given these. A steamer which was due to sail from this port early Tuesday morning is still in port but the crew is loading the cargo and she is expected to get away tomorrow morning.

For over fifty years the work of loading timber and cotton ships has been performed by members of the working men of the International Association of this city, which for the past year has been connected with the longshoremen. The demand by the negroes for a share of this work has been expected for the past two months. Ship companies say they will not give the negroes their demands.

TO THE PULLMAN PORTERS OF AMERICA.

There seems to have been organized or attempting to organize a conductors' and porters' union or federation known as the O. O. S. C. E., with Mr. C. F. Stewart president, Mr. R. J. Bairstow treasurer, and Mr. R. W. Bell secretary, and is soliciting the membership of the Pullman porters.

This organization came into existence without our knowledge. Its by-laws and constitution were formed without our knowledge or even communication within any way that such an organization was contemplated, that we might have at least a representative at the organizing, which leaves us entirely out of the constitution—of which I have no objection.

But now they wish us to accept what the walking delegate and solicitor should say. The charter has been granted, according to dodgers, and in working shape. But to all Pullman porters in Chicago and everywhere else this warning comes:

Greeting: Beware of this organization. Put not your name to any of the literature. To those who have already signed any of its papers, appreciate the warning and withdrew before you go any further, as it will be too late later on to correct the mistake which will surely come if you are so short-sighted as to allow yourself to be used in that way. At present we are a mole that works both ways and number at least 100 to 1.

Although realizing that unions properly conducted mean good both to employer and employe, we believe this union or federation is absolutely no good to us on the whole and in time will make the position intolerable, and I ask with all the earnestness within me that we act wisely and let this union or federation alone. In the near future I will call a porters' meeting and discuss the proposition more thoroughly, that all concerned may more clearly understand their position.

Hoping all porters will heed the warning and take due notice.

J. O. FREEMAN.

the Detroit Leader

NEGROES IN CHARGE ON RAILROADS

5-25-13.

Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Albert Ray, of Soo, Michigan, better known as Sergeant Ray, is an attache of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway as a sleeping car conductor, running between Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, Minnesota. He is one of the few colored men who are real conductors on railroads with porters under them to do the porters' work.—The (Richmond, Va.) Reformer.

Sergt. Ray is all right. We are glad to quote the above and to mention that Conductor Samuel Teal of the Soo Dining Car Dept., is another realeonductor who is in charge of the best managed dining car in their service on the Winnipeg line, with a crew who are deserving of all praise. Mr. Teal has successfully defied the competition of the many other white conductors in their employ. He, too, is a real conductor and a Negro of the best type of citizenship. Mr. Chas. Blackburn is also employed on the same road with Sergt. Ray as conductor.

Mnt adv.

DOWNWARD MOVEMENT ON STOCK MARKET

9-12-13

Speculation Is Colorless, But No Severe Pressure Is Applied

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Speculation was colorless today with a narrow movement ownward. Trading lacked the vigorous one of yesterday, but there was no severe ressure of stocks and the small decline hich occurred was due largely to realizing ales following the rise of the preceding ession. It was a day devoid of import-nt developments. The undertone throughut was good.

Union Pacific's buoyant rise of yesterday ade it a target and it showed a loss of early two points at its low figure. Although yesterday's rise was based on rumors of a cash bonus for stockholders, the uotation was not affected by the announcement that the directors had taken o action to distribute the proceeds of the ale of the road's Southern Pacific holdngs.

In the afternoon there was considerable elling of Steel and Amalgamated, but toard the close the market stiffened. Sentient was cheerful. While speculators saw o reason for bidding up prices, the support ith which the market met on declines as cited as evidence of the trend of feelng. The favorable showing of the Steel nd Copper statements, ending of the rought in some portions of the corn belt nd the recent improvement in the investent market were all referred to as inditing a betterment in fundamental conditons.

Weakness of the grain markets was made he basis for bidding up the grangers in he late trading.

Money rates held steady around recent vels. A large outflow of cash to the terior, reflecting the normal autumn deand, is now expected. Banks put out ost of their money on call, but showed me inclination to make concessions in cceptance of high grade mercantile paper. Bonds continued to show irregularity ith signs of profit-taking in some speculave issues. Total sales par value $1,315,-00. United States bonds unchanged on all.

REALTY TRANSFERS

LABOR RACE DISPUTE.

Mnt adv. 9-17-13

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 16—Loading of vessels here was stopped today because of a dispute between white and negro laborers. Four labor unions belonging to the International Longshoremen's Union and a negro cotton stowers' union not affiliated with the International, are involved. Members of the four unions have demanded that the negroes affiliate and it is believed if this is accomplished work will be resumed. No question of wages or controversy with employers

Labor - 1913

DOMESTIC SCIENCE CENTER NEEDED.

The domestic servant problem has become so difficult to manage in France that the government has instituted a new order, to be called the Distinguished Domestic Service Order. Those who complete thirty years of service, and whose conduct is irreproachable, are entitled to wear a tricolored ribbon in their buttonholes. Decorations are more sought after and appreciated in the Old Country than in the New World; and yet those who adopt domestic service work, with the purpose to make it a calling or profession, should be as proud of it and strive to make it as respectable and honorable as others do theirs.

The New York *Times* doubts if many will qualify in the new order, because

"The servant problem has become a difficult one for all modern countries and an increasingly difficult one in countries where, as in France and the United States, republican institutions tend to the leveling of the distinctions."

The *Times* says further of the old faithful servant class, now few remaining:

"In America, in England, and also in France there are similar survivals even to-day, but they are so infrequent that an order embracing them would probably be the least crowded of all orders open to the general public. A good, faithful servant of the old poetic type, however, should be highly honored, and France is leading the way in making the distinction a governmental one entitling its members to sport their tricolored ribbon as proudly as the wearer of the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honor."

At Petersburg, Va., there was held the Arts, Crafts and Cookery Exhibit, September 22, the object of which was announced as follows:

"Dear Friend: All great things are necessarily the result of small things, or a combination of small things. For the third time we are making an effort to encourage the colored people in domestic science, drawing, needlework, etc., and reward them for their skill by exhibiting their handiwork, thereby instilling in them the desire to attain excellence."

Of this announcement the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

New York Age 9-25-13

"Whether white folks or Negroes are responsible for this bit of inspiration, the results cannot but be happy if the spirit of this appeal is carried out. Once there was no need to inspire a love of cooking, housework and darning in the cooks and servants par excelence who helped to make life golden in old Virginia. The tradition of those preserves, those roasts and fowls, even now lingers still on the lips of a generation persistently hungry because it cannot get the old time "vittels." Today, sadly enough, we must teach the one-time teachers, and persuade to achievement the free who once as happy slaves were proud to show their skill. This is why the merchants of Petersburg offer prizes for the best loaf bread, the best beaten biscuits, the best butter cakes and such delicacies as pickles, canned fruit and pies.

"It is no small thing, as the appeal hints, to be able to prepare sane, wholesome, appetizing food to support men, or to run a seam neatly and swiftly. Food and clothes are elemental as sunshine. Any real human being should be proud of such accomplishments. This exhibition enables the pride to take concrete form in competition.

"We also suggest that such efforts and such encouragements might do much to make the servant problem easier. Coupled with the show should be some preliminary instruction, and the promise of decent wages and dignified work as reward. When the South wakes up to the need for training the Negro to do his own kind of work skillfully and self-respectingly, there will be friendlier ties between the new mistress and her helper.

The Petersburg plan, as it is called, could well be adopted by the merchants and their wives and other employers of domestics of all of the Southern cities; if they don't do it, it should be the business of our own thinking men and women to do it. The movement could be called "Domestic Science Centers," in which day schools for the young and night schools for the old should be maintained, and in which, as the *Times-Dispatch* suggests, the South should be made to wake up to "the need of training the Negro to do his own kind of work skillfully and self-respectfully"—that is, the Negro already in domestic service employments and those who desire to adopt it as a calling or profession. There are plenty of such and would be more, with proper wages and treatment and preparation for the work to be done. The Domestic Science Centers should furnish the preparation and teach the dignity of the work, while those who need trained domestics should be the patrons and patronesses of the Centers, and would be, if the Charleston *News and Courrier*, the Atlanta *Constitution* and other responsible daily newspapers of the South would adopt and further the discussion in the spirit displayed by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

It is the business of those engaged in domestic service to dignify their employment, magnify their work, as workers in other employments have done and are doing, with very little assistance from employers, who are more concerned about the profits of labor than about the conditions of the laborer, and who demand the best work for the least pay at which it can be got! There is every reason why those who work in domestic service should insist that they cease to be classed as servants, treated as servants and called servants, and that they should dignify their calling into a profession, requiring the like preparation after its kind as other wage occupations.

Certainly domestic science, which necessarily includes that of gastronomics, is as closely related to political economy as the latter is to the science of civics. The French understand this, as the old Romans did, and proceed upon the wise theory that if they can conquer the stomach by good eating they are already masters of the related members of the human anatomy. But, of course, gastronomics is only one of the relators of domestic science which makes the perfect house worker a jewel without price, male or female, in the service of others, or as man and wife in their own service, the highest and best of service in the Christian home, the basis of all good citizenship. Then why should those employed in this highest service be classed as servants, treated as servants and called servants, who are either wage-earners to the man and wife of others or helpmates to themselves in their own homes as man and wife to themselves?

If our white Southern contemporaries will adopt our point of view and advocate the development of Domestic Science Centers in all the large cities of the South, they will bring about a condition unique in the South of to-day, in which the home workers will not only be considered among the highest of professionals as wage-earners, but as the most perfect of home-makers in their own right as man and wife. We are sure the best white women in every Southern city could be interested in these Domestic Science Centers; and what they could be interested in, the best white men would as a matter of course be interested in. Let the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* lead in the good work, for its heart beats in the right place on the subject, and that is the main thing, for one light shining in a dark place easily illuminates all the darkness thereof.

Of course, what we have said as being good for Southern cities has equal bearing when said of Northern and Western cities, where there are considerable numbers of colored people, many of them employed in domestic service, and where more would be if they had the proper education for the work. This is especially true here in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, where of late years vast numbers have settled. Domestic Science Centers would be of the greatest advantage to those who are already working as cooks in homes, hotels, restaurants, on steamboats and Pullman cars, by giving them the chance in the night sessions to learn all they should about their profession; those engaged in other branches could be equally benefited. In the day sessions young people fresh from grammar, high schools and colleges, who desired to learn all about housekeeping, having had no time or opportunity to do so in the long years of school days, or who desired to take up special branches as a life employment, could do so. A graduate of a Domestic Science Center would always command better positions and wages than one who was untrained. Certainly young women trained in them as housekeepers should get better husbands and keep them longer than those not so trained.

Of course, we do not ignore the fact that many schools in all sections of the country now have domestic science courses, but they are not distinctively Domestic Science Centers such as we suggest and such as are needed, as much in one section as another, solely for the Negro as his, but from which no deserving white person should be excluded on account of creed, race or color. We believe these centers would be popular in all our cities and receive an adequate support from those concerned. New York City should naturally lead in the establishment of the first Negro Domestic Science Center. Will a committee of ladies call a public meeting and ask some capable man to help them present the matter to the people? We hope so.

NEGROES IN SOUTHERN LABOR CONGRESS.

The Freeman. 10-4-13.

The Southern Labor Congress, which met at Nashville, Tenn., last week, saw fit to admit Negro workmen as members of their organization. This body is representative of all of the trades unions of the section. The concession to the Negroes was not without a terrific struggle, and which drew out the strongest men of the congress. Feeling ran high in the debates, but in the end it was plain enough that the hold of the Negroes on the various lines of work threatened the stability of the white workman's conception of proper wage scales.

In the fight against the resolution of admission of the Negroes, it developed that the members of the congress viewed the industrial situation with alarm. The more thoughtful of them saw the absolute necessity of inviting Negro workmen in the association in order to preserve the white workmen. And nothing is more apparent. The Negro trades schools are turning out hundreds of well-equipped men yearly. White capitalists of the South have always been in sympathy with the Negro workmen. They have no thought of acting with the Negroes on social terms, and as if a law of compensation, they have made it up by permitting them to do whatever they can do along industrial lines. This has always been so, and at no time has there been inclination to otherwise.

This disposition is so well known and so persistent that the white unions of the South have been unable to dislodge the Negroes. The Negroes are intrenched by the further fact that they are so numerically strong that business would stand still without them. With the white oppulent class counted out, with the Negroes counted out, the remaining number, which would stand for the white workmen, would be very small.

We can well imagine that pride has had much to do in keeping Negroes out of the unions up until this time. Many of the members exhibited this phase by preface to their remarks, insisting that they were "good Southern men." But in spite of this declaration of pride, thew saw a menace of their existence in event they still withheld the olive branch.

These white men have simply been forced to do what they ought to have done. We are in for no agitation that tends to upset the calculations, the purposes of unions, but, nevertheless, we insist on knowing and urging the law of universal man seeing man as man regardless of color or race.

In the preservation of men it is sometimes expedient to depart from general laws; it may be necessary to suspend them for a time. But they are only suspended awaiting the moment when they may be operative. We may always maintain the theory of men qualified by fitness only rather than the color of the face, regardless of what obtains in the practice.

The situation, having in mind what has taken place in Tennessee, is indeed hopeful. The thing of the unqualified rights of men has been acknowledged where it will do the most good. The influence will not remain closed, but will flow out in every direction to the end that better relations will exist between the races also where it will do the most good.

WHITE LABOR UNIONS TO AFFILIATE WITH NEGROES

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 30.—A remarkable incident occurred in Nashville last week at the meeting of the Southern Labor Congress. This organization is a confederation of the twelve Southern States. At the session it was decided by practically a unanimous vote to affiliate in the future with Negro labor organizations. When all the conditions existing in the South are considered, this is a most remarkable decision, indicating after all that there is a growing disposition on the part of the labor organizations of the South to recognize the Negro as a man and a brother. The New York Age.

The colored 'longshoremen of Mobile, Ala., a few days ago went out on a strike. Within a few days afterward the white 'longshoremen went out on a sympathetic srike with their colored brothers. 10-2-13.

GRIEVANCES OF PULLMAN PORTERS.

The Amsterdam News 10-10-13

That the Pullman car porters have many legitimate grievances against the Pullman Car Company, no one will for a moment doubt. There are to-day thousands of porters working for the company, the exact number we are not advised. These porters are subjected to regulations that are more rigid and drastic than military discipline, some of which are positively unfair to the porters. The porters, as a rule, give efficient, prompt and courteous services to the patrons of the company, but the degrading and humiliating regulations under which they work are pernicious and vicious to say the least. Porters are guardians of the safety of property and person, the ministers to the wants and desires of patrons, and as such render services unchallenged for efficiency and courtesy.

These men undergo untold hardships at times, a few of which we shall attempt to enumerate. They are held to strict accountability for every article that is in their cars and for every article that a passenger claims he has lost. A porter deadheaded from New York to Chicago or New Orleans, traveling on a pass, is given no sleeping accommodations nor is adequate provision made for his victualing. The run to Washington from New York is considered by porters to be one of the toughest on the schedule. For instance, a porter must report at the yards two and one-half hours before train time, the run is five and one-half hours. All this time, about nine hours, the porter must go without food, because no adequate provision is made for him. In cases where complaints are lodged by patrons against porters, the word of the former has a preponderance of weight. They are subject to the orders and direction of the most insignificant employee of the company other than a fellow porter.

Some of these men have given a life time full of service to the Pullman Company. One can find porters with from one to five stripes; each stripe indicates five years of efficient, prompt and courteous service. After all this service they are made practically to depend upon the public's generosity for adequate means of living and taking care of their families. We do not advocate the abolition of tipping, but we do claim that the remuneration should be more substantial and the treatment accorded should be more in keeping with the character of services rendered.

NEGROES IN SOUTHERN LABOR CONGRESS.

The Southern Labor Congress which met at Nashville, Tenn., last week, saw fit to admit Negro workmen as members of their organization. This body is representative of all of the trades unions of the section. The concession to the Negroes was not without a terrific struggle, and which drew out the strongest men af the congress. Feeling ran high in the debates, but in the end it was plain enough that the hold of the Negroes on the various lines of work threatened the stability of the white workman's conception of proper wage scales.

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These white men have simply been forced to do what they ought to have done. We are in for no agitation that tends to upset the calculations, the purposes of unions, but, nevertheless, we insist on knowing and urging the law of universal man seeing man as man regardless of color or race.

In the preservation of men it is sometimes expedient to depart from general laws; it may be necessary to suspend them for a time. But they are only suspended awaiting the moment when they may be operative. We may always maintain the theory of men qualified by fitness only rather than the color of the face, regardless of what obtains in the practice.

The situation, having in mind what has taken place in Tennessee, is indeed hopeful. The thing of the unqualified rights of men has been acknowledged where it will do the most good. The influence will not remain closed, but will flow out in every direction to the end that better relations will exist between the races, also where it will do the most good.

PROTESTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

New York Age 12-12-13

While our people in such centers as Boston, New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington are protesting against discrimination on the part of the National Government among its employees, we call attention to another kind of discrimination that touches the masses of the whole race and is more fundamental in its practical effects even than discrimination in governmental departments. We have not paid much attention to the discrimination practiced every day in the year right in our own communities in practically every part of the North and West; we mean that kind of discrimination which prevents a colored man from working as a bricklayer, as a carpenter, as a machinist, as an electrician, as a plumber; that kind of discrimination which prevents colored women from selling goods behind a counter, from acting as clerks, as bookkeepers, as stenographers; that kind of discrimination which prevents colored men from being employed in printing offices, from working on daily newspapers; which prevents colored women from acting as telephone operators; in all these directions which prevent the mass of our people from making an independent daily living. This is one kind of discrimination that is always at hand and should not go unnoticed by our people.

We notice that in the addresses which are being delivered against discrimination at Washington that little or nothing is said about the discrimination practiced in our own communities and often permitted or conducted by those who ought to be among our best friends. So long as in the large cities in the North colored people seem to be prescribed so largely to the duty of being porters, of window-washers, or elevator men, so long will the temptation exist to discriminate in Washington.

Let us take up frankly and discuss all kinds of discrimination while we are at it; let us ask our good white friends to set an example and let down all the barriers right at home and employ colored men and colored women in their own offices as they now employ white men and white women.

CHAUFFEURS' BANQUET AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The N. — 9-27-13

The Chauffeurs' Progressive League, a recent organization among the colored chauffeurs, had their first banquet at the Y. M. C. A. September 22. Many prominent persons were among the guests, a number of whom made speeches and, in keeping with the purposes of the organization. Among those who spoke were E. H. Harper, James Willis, Joe Taylor, H. H. Ash, L. H. Coleman, L. H. Buckner, C. A. Frazier, Thomas E. Taylor, Drs. Brown, Ward, Perkins and Geo. L. Knox. The following poem, dedicated to the league, was printed on cards with ribbons and passed out as souvenirs:

Chauffeurs' Progressive League.

Dear men, we come together
With this one point in view,
To reason and talk with each other
And decide what's best to do.

If we place our shoulders to the wheel
We'll hear the public say
There is reality in the Chauffeur's League
Of the Colored Y. M. C. A.

Please take this little souvenir home
And place it with the rest,
And be so kind to bear in mind
That you must help us to success.
H. H. Ash.

September 22.

The Freeman 10-18-13

The majority of the directors of the Hotel Raleigh Company in the city were opposed to the dismissal of the crew of colored waiters. To get rid of them it became necessary to send away for two or three absent members to make up the number needed to carry the day against the colored boys. This year, with colored waiters, the hotel paid the largest dividends on its stock that the hostelry has ever known. As an outcome of the change at the Raleigh the colored waiters have been led to see the necessity of a compact organization and it is said that such an organization will be formed shortly. Messrs. Underdown and Johnson have the matter in hand.

Labor - 1913

WAITERS PORTERS AND JANITORS

A more pathetic story of the evils and misery of ignorance was never written than the book of Job. In the midst of his suffering Job has given us two thoughts which should be carefully weighed and considered by every Negro who is a voluntary slave to the intolerant; who pays us a starvation salary and presumes to own us soul and body, because we are obliged to sell our labor to gain a livelihood.

We have made our caption, "Waiters, Porters and Janitors" not because we wish to single out these specific classes of employment. We are talking to everyone who will be interested. By selecting these three in particular we can make a more vivid comparison.

The first thought that we get from Job is one of fear. "All the things that I feared have come upon me." The second is the tendency to blame God for our impoverishment. "Naked I came and naked shall I return thither. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

You stand behind the chair in the hotel, bow and bend to the will of the ill-bred, impudent half-strainer, because you are afraid. You tuck the sheets in the Pullman berth about the impoverished travelling business aspirant because you are afraid. You sweep out the papers and scrub the floors of an ill-provided sky parlor office of the insipid business broker because you are afraid. Afraid of what? You are afraid if you make the attempt to throw off the shackles of voluntary dependent industrial slavery that your plans will miscarry, there will be a disastrous failure, and before long you will be back on the job again.

This fear is due to the lack of knowledge as to how the hotel business is conducted, how the mass of rolling stock owned by the Pullman company is accumulated and managed and how the money is provided for erecting the costly buildings of which you are the janitor. Thus you perpetuate a life of want and misery resulting from the ignorance of these facts, and the fear to take advantage of the great opportunities which life offers.

Equally true is it with the men of our race who are more fortunate than the waiters, porters and janitors. They believe that God has so distributed the wealth of this world that it all belongs to the other race. Whenever their accumulations reach the proportions of a surplus, instead of casting a lot with their struggling brethren, they turn it over to the other race for safekeeping. It is so well kept that we are actually deprived of the advantages of the use to which it is put after they get control of it.

A few years later and the waiter again encounters the ill-bred, impudent half-strainer. This time he is waiting on a private party. The object of his attention is a little older, much changed in demeanor and is now an immensely rich man. The party in which he is a conspicuous figure is a board of directors discussing million dollar deals. The waiter is still holding down his waiter's job.

A hurried call is sent from the drawing room and the porter of the Pullman responds. Amid the clouds of smoke from costly cigars, dainty cigarettes and the glamor of the champagne glasses, he recognizes the impoverished travelling business aspirant. He is now Mr. Marquence, a noted millionaire, and the president of a corporation which is conducting business in all the large cities of the country. He is accompanied by a coterie of business associates who are discussing the establishment of headquarters in cities which as yet have not been invaded by their enterprise. The porter is still on his job.

"John," says the superintendent of the building, "fix up that suite of rooms in the east corner on the first floor. Make them the last word in everything that means comfort and notify me of whatever is needed." John says "Yes, sir," and goes about his task with unusual interest. The result is a suite of rooms arranged in perfect Rockefeller or Morgan style.

The firm name of Mackay & Justling on the door signifies little to John until in the formal way he introduces himself to the head of the firm which has an army of employees all busily engaged. John rakes his memory. There is something familiar about that face. It comes to him. Mr. Justling is that insipid broker who occupied the sky parlor office. The janitor is still on his job.

These are everyday happenings to which the government employees and especially the clerks and carriers are no exceptions. It is a common thing for a white man to enter these employments and retire at the head of some business concern, while the Negro clerks enter the government employment and to a man remain there for life unless some mishap befalls them and thereby they lose a good job.

You will argue as an excuse that these conditions prevail because the other man is white and we are black. Now don't fool yourself with this nonsense. We have but to go about the same thing in the same way that the white man does to get the same results. You seldom hear of a white man with a few hundred dollars throwing up a good job to embark on the troubled sea of business on his own responsibility, because he knows that such foolhardiness invites disaster from the beginning. If he has a good scheme he imparts it to others and together they realize and materialize. If he has no scheme of his own he divides his money with the combinations which are growing but never with a Negro combination. When the positions of honor and trust are given out, the man who has proven his fidelity in a combination where he had no personal interest at stake is sought for a like position in the combination where he has a personal interest.

The Negro business man has a freakish desire to "paddle his own canoe," and, true to its tradition, the canoe more often sends its occupant to a watery grave of failure than to the verdant shore of success. The fear of reverses and failure in the Negro enterprises drives him to the white institutions with his surplus fund. The white institutions are thus strengthened and those promoted by Negroes are weakened to the disgrace of the race. The white institutions will not raise you to positions of honor and trust, no matter how much of the Negro funds they control or how capable you may be. You are a Negro and that's all there is to it, but Negro institutions can and will, if you support them.

The entire business of the city is the product of one ponderous industrial machine. Every citizen has a cardinal function to perform. The Negroes are the pinions and they are kept well greased to keep them from squeaking.

There is but one way to escape the consequences of this industrial slavery and that is through the avenue of racial business co-operation. There are enough waiters, porters and janitors in Greater Boston to erect a fifty thousand dollar building in six months' time, if we could squeeze $1 a week from each one of them. You spend several dollars weekly in theatres, at the dances and other convivial pastimes and compensate the sacrifice in the memory of a good time. The sacrifice of the dollar a week which you invest in the syndicate may be compensated for in the hopes of a few thousand dollars to carry you safe and securely through the evening of your life. The syndicate has opened the gate. Read "The Pointers for You" on the back page and get your eyes open.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO.

A few of the half-educated members of the Negro race in this section of the country are striving to set the rest of their race against the unions, stating that the low economic status of the Negro worker is due to the fact that the unions do not allow him to learn a trade or become a skilled mechanic.

The exact reverse of this is true. Organized labor has at all times attempted in every way in its power to advance the fortunes of the Negro worker, well knowing that if he could be raised to a point where he would organize to defend himself against the aggressions of the employer the white workers need not fear unfair competition from him for the job, as the Negro would not be satisfied with any less bearable conditions than his white brother. The result of this action on the part of the unions has been the formation of many Negro organizations, especially in the southern states, where are being developed hundreds of skilled Negro mechanics who take second place to none. In the north there is a general intermingling of the races in the unions in which both are engaged and the Negro who has awakened to the necessity for and desirability of organization receives the same cheery welcome as the white worker.

The Negro will do well to Watch carefully the men of his own race who would set him against his white fellow worker to his own detriment and solely that private ends may be gained. Beware of the man who commends you for your "docile and submissive disposition," he is talking for the boss. There is room in the labor movement for all workers, whether white, brown, black or yellow, just as soon as any of them desire to become a part of it. — Union Record.

ONE SHIP OWNER SIGNS CONTRACTS WITH UNIONS

President of One of Locals Says Striking Longshoremen Are Divided

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 4.—According to J. H. Williams, who was elected president of local No. 356, International Longshoremen, succeeding R. A. Clements, the members of the striking longshoremen are divided among themselves. Williams is authority for the statement that Locals No. 356, 546 and 760 have inserted in their memorandum of agreement the paragraph asking for an equal division of work with the white longshoremen. A. P. Johnson, president of Local 398, stated Wednesday that members of his union did not ask for the equal division.

A. J. Store, an extensive ship owner of this city, today signed a contract with the three first mentioned locals granting the increase that they asked and agreeing to give the negroes one-half of the work.

John Banks, Jim Locke, John McKirvey, John Walker, James Lockett, Charles Gosgrove and J. L. Cranford, were arrested late last night by a posse of deputy sheriffs and docketed at the jail for trespassing on property. An additional charge of concealed weapons was docketed against Lockett

Two gangs of white longshoremen went to the Turner-Hartwell docks Thursday morning to load timber from barges, work that is usually done by the negro longshoremen, but they did not go to work. The white men, it is

reported, are willing to do this class of timber work provided that the steamship companies who are loading the vessels will sign a contract with them giving them this class of work.

A meeting of the white longshoremen is scheduled for tonight and the question of doing the light timber work will, it is said, be brought up and discussed.

One of the features of the Chamber of Commerce Ways and Means Committee's second meeting to be held next Wednesday will be an address by Walter W. Pollock of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the American Appraisal Company on "Tax Equalization." Mr. Pollock is reputed an expert on the subject of taxation. The subject being a line one in Mobile it is expected there will be a large attendance to hear the address.

A fine horse belonging to the City Delivery Company backed off the wharf at the foot of Government Street this morning and was drowned. The driver was busily engaged in loading ice on to a steamer when the horse began backing. Before the animal could be stopped he took the plunge, carrying with him the wagon. The driver narrowly escaped going down with him by jumping.

R. S. Steiner, F. I. Thompson and E. O. Fowlkes, of Mobile, will compose a delegation to appear with John B. Waterman before the board of engineers at Washington next Tuesday in the rehearing of the Tombigbee River lock project, previously disapproved by that body. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Mobile Joint Rivers and Harbor Committee held today.

WAITERS MAKING GOOD

Proprietor McGlynn of Hotel Rensselaer Writes R. M. Madison that Negro Waiters and Chefs Can Give Good European Service—More Hotels to Employ Colored Help.

2-6-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Hotel managers in many of the cities in this State are watching with more than ordinary interest the experiment inaugurated by Proprietor John McGlynn of the Hotel Rensselaer, who several weeks ago discharged all his white waiters and chefs and substituted colored help to give European service. Mr. McGlynn, who is president of the State Hotel Men's Association, is one of the most influential hotel men in the North, and when he complained that he was tired of foreign help and declared that the colored man should be given a fair chance as waiter and in the culinary department, many of the association's members coincided with his views.

That there are no more new colored waiters in any of the other leading hotels throughout the State is due to their presence in large numbers at Palm Beach and other Southern winter resorts. It has been given out from reliable sources, however, that if the colored help at the Rensselaer prove satisfactory Negro waiters and chefs will be given permanent employment in many of the first-class hostelries.

That such a state of affairs will be probable in the near future is evidenced by a significant letter written a few days ago by Mr. McGlynn to R. M. Madison, who has been for sixteen years steward of the Delaware and Hudson Company, with headquarters at Albany, and through whose efforts colored help was recently installed at the Rensselaer. In referring to the Negro waiters and chefs now working at the Rensselaer Mr. McGlynn has informd Mr. Madison that he is getting better service than in past years. Mr. McGlynn makes the prediction that he is going to have big success in the culinary deportment with colored help.

Mr. McGlynn denies that he put in colored waiters at the Rensselaer because his white help struck. He says he received work that the white waiters were striking in the large hotels of other cities and at once made arrangements with Mr. Madison to get Negroes to fill the places of his white waiters and chefs, who were greatly surprised when told to "skidodo."

Among those employed at the Rensselaer are: T. W. Hawthorne, head waiter; R. W. White, second waiter; S. Crawford and H. P. Taylor, captains; J. A. Henderson, secretary. Waiters—E. L. Lamont, S. Cain, B. Johnson, E. Vick, R. Jones, H. Moody, G. Baskerville, J. Cochrane, L. Daniels, J. Gover, A. C. Fluschman, J. Dames, T. Harrison, J. Boxill, C. Gray, A. E. Gillum, J. Moore, C. Rivers, R. Tinkler, W. O. Green, T. Knuckels, J. T. Hope, R. B. West, W. T. Stevenson, J. L. Coards, E. L. Flemming, W. E. Johnson, J. E. Mishaux, B. Daniels, J. Davis. Daniel Trisvan, chef; D. Williams, second cook. Cooks—R. W. Stewart, H. Alexander, T. Ward, W. Johnson, H. H. Hart and B. B. Anthony.

ORGANIZE FOR WORK, NOT PLEASURE.

The Negroes of Greater New York are represented in small or large numbers in most of the gainful, the bread and butter occupations; in hotel, restaurant and house service, in messenger and porter service, in barber service, in longshoremen and cartage service, in manual labor service; but in all of them the organization is imperfect in membership and stands more for purposes of pleasure and sick and death benefits than for purposes of work—efficiency in work and betterment of work conditions and wages. As it is in New York, so it will be found in other large centers of population. It is not that way with white organizations of the same character. The white hotel workers and barbers of New York have been much in evidence of late months as strikers for better work conditions and wages, and their large numbers and responsiveness to their leadership, which they could not have got without hard labor in working up membership and self-denial in drill education. With them the primary objects are not social fellowship and pleasure, with sick and death benefits incidentally, but work and wages, improved conditions in these, and monopolizing the advantages, "hogging" them if you will, that come of work and wages, with social pleasures and sick and death benefits rigidly subordinated to the vital question of work and wage conditions.

In such places as Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah the stevedores and longshoremen have organizations more or less strong and devoted primarily to the conditions of work and wages, but they could easily be strengthened in membership and in the great benefits of organized membership. We need organization of effective business character in the skilled and unskilled trades wherever we have ten or more workers in a given occupation in a given locality, and when there are ten such groups they should have a working alliance. It is in such a way as this that the white organizations have managed to monopolize the work in the skilled trades and are laboring earnestly to do it in the unskilled trades. Ten Negroes with a real leader can always bid on a skilled job or an unskilled one, like excavation work, because they have the capital, skill and numbers to do the work, when standing singly no one of them could secure work with a white contractor because their members, their workmen, object to working with colored people. It has come to be that way—horror of horrors!—with the Federal Government, the most outrageous and scandalous condition that has appeared in labor conditions since slave labor was outlawed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

Let us learn wisdom in the hard school of experience into which circumstances have thrown us. Let us give to our trade and work organizations the serious business character white men are giving theirs, and we shall soon have better results in all directions. Self-help is our first duty. "Save thyself!" is a personal appeal to each one.

200 WAITERS OUT AT PRINCETON.

There was much in Princeton, N. J., when Princeton University closed for the season at the beginning of last summer that radical changes would probably be made at the fall opening in the character of the help employed in the dining rooms and dormitories of the university, but the help mostly concerned did not give much credence to the talk. Princeton University has always employed colored help, it was said, and its student body, mostly Southern young men, were used to colored help and would not stand for white help.

The following news dispatch, taken from the Trenton *Evening Times*, puts the matter in a different light:

Princeton, Sept. 27.—For the first time in its history, it is said, white help has taken the place of Negro cooks, waiters and other employes in the University dining halls. Greeks have supplanted the Negroes and already there is some discontent because of the employment of the foreigners. It is contended that the Greeks are cleaner in the preparation and handling of food than the Negroes, but a few of the students who eat in the dining halls prefer the discharged cooks and waiters.

Last year complaints were made about the food and service, but investigation at the direction of the faculty failed to show any real ground for the charges. The committee's report was to the effect that the dishwashing might be improved, but that the food and waiter service were excellent.

The University building has been renovated during the past summer. Baths were put in on the upper floors for use of the help.

It is estimated that same 200 men are affected by the change, as well as many female members of their families who found profitable employment as domestics in the families of professors of the university and other residents of the town, many of whom have had and are having plenty of trouble in securing the sort of help they desire. The experiment of substituting Greek for Negro help may fail, but if it should it will be because of lack of available white females for domestic service and because the Southern students insist upon having Negro help. In the present inflamed state of Southern public opinion on the race question it is not worth while to waste time in speculating on what a lot of Southern students may do in such a case.

The ugly fact to be considered is that 200 men, with perhaps 100 females, have lost their hold upon a lucrative employment at Princeton for ten months and possibly for all time, and that foreigners have been preferred to them. That is the ugly fact. If it were an isolated fact it could be allowed to pass as an item of news of yesterday, but it is not; it is symptomatic of a national movement outside the Southern group of states to displace Negro labor in a standard gainful occupation by foreign labor organized to the minute; an occupation in which Negroes have always held their own in all parts of the country until foreigners began to crowd them out, first as individuals, then as groups and lastly as a thoroughly organized body who deny membership to the Negro and who refuse to work in the same service with him on equal terms. There is no reason to conclude that these foreigners will not enter the Southern hotel field in time, the winter business of which has grown to vast and lucrative proportions, and is controlled almost entirely by Northern companies who also operate hotels in the North and West. When they do it will be a sad day for the Negro.

Our hotel men should know better than we do how to meet the threatened loss of their ocupation. It seems to us, however, that they should hold a national convention and perfect plans for meeting the threat by an organized body after thorough discussion had brought out all of the phases of the situation necessary to be dealt with.

9-22-13

SEPTEMBER

WHITE LONGSHOREMEN TRY TO SETTLE MOBILE STRIKE

Mont Adv 9-21-13

Sunday at Artillery Camp Is Dull, the Men Having Whole Day to Themselves

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 21—With a view of trying to settle the strike of the white longshoremen and one negro local of the same class of labor in this city, a meeting of the committees from the negro unions of longshoremen, who organized independently, and the strikers, was held here tonight with the object in view of trying to get the independents to become affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. The white union longshoremen threaten to tie up all work if they fail to get the negores to unionize. National President T. V. O'Connor, of the I. L. A., who settled the trouble in Galveston Tex., is expected to arrive in the city the early part of the week.

Freeman

John A. Echols, who has been employed as a butcher for Armour & Company for the past eight years at Fort Worth, Texas, has been appointed by the government as a meat inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and stationed at Fort Worth. The colored man who knows the technical side of life cannot be crowded out of the game. 5-3-13

Labor - 1913

SERVANT PROBLEM PRESSES FOR SOLUTION; COLUMBIANS HELD FREE CONFERENCE

The Southern Reporter
Charleston, S.C. 3/29/13

Meeting Was Attended By White Citizens Who Were Deeply Concerned in the Subject.

An unusual meeting was held in Columbia Thursday night, at which both white and colored persons were present to discuss the servant problem—one of the most important economic questions of the day. The housekeepers of the city recently took cognizance of its importance by the effort to organize a housekeepers' league.

Columbia, and South Carolina are not alone in facing the perplexing servant and kindred problems, the entire country being concerned in the same subject.

For the reason that many thoughtful suggestions were made at the meeting, and on account of the real interest of the remarks the following article written for The Daily Record by I E Lowery is printed in its entirety:

At 8 o'clock last night a very important and interesting meeting was held in Columbia. I will not mention the place, neither will I give the names of any of the parties who were present, for prudential reasons. But suffice it to say that the gathering was composed of some of the best citizens of Columbia—white and colored, males and females. It was a coming together of educated people for the purpose of discussing a vital question or problem—a question or problem that does not only affect the South but the whole country, and perhaps the entire world. It is the servant problem. It is of greater importance than what is known in America as "the race problem."

Now, I wish to tell a few things that were said last night without revealing the names of the various speakers. And to do this I will use some of the letters of the alphabet. These letters simply represent individuals and are in no way connected with their names. When the room was well filled and just about 8 o'clock, Mr. A. took his position at the head of a long table, and explained briefly the purpose of the meeting, and introduced Mrs R. This lady is a good talker. She said that several of the white ladies of the city had gotten together and organized what they called a "Home Keepers' Association." The purpose of this association was to devise a plan by which they may obtain better servants and secure better service. As conditions now exist in the South there is no difference between a good servant and a poor servant. Here in the South they are both paid the same wages, and that is wrong. She thought that even among the servant class, a person ought to be paid according to her ability and according to efficient service rendered. They thought of establishing an employment bureau, where those persons who desire positions as servants may go and register, and where the families wanting servants may apply for them.

Cooking Important

Mrs C. was the next speaker. She said there is much involved in the work of the kitchen. Her husband was a professor, and if his meals were not properly cooked it would put him in a bad humor, and when he went to teach his class he would put his whole class in a bad humor. Hence you see how important it is to have a clean kitchen and a good cook therein. She was heartily in favor of the movement to better conditions, if possible.

A Bit of Experience.

Rev. D arose and said: I will give you a bit of my experience. I have tried that plan of having an employment bureau twice here in Columbia, and it failed both times. I have also tried to organize a servants' training class here on two different occasions, and nobody applied to take the course. I did this at a considerable expense, but there was no success. All these efforts proved to be failures. But I think that if the white folks would give the servants a room in their homes where they would come in contact with them, and give them that training which they so much need that it would be very helpful to them."

Prof. E was called upon, and said that in his school there was a class in domestic science which was doing well. If there was such a class in all the colored schools, it would contribute no little toward the solution of the servant problem. Mrs. F. voluntarily arose and said she had been thinking and working along this line for years. She and other women had collected a fund amounting to $700 to establish a working girls' home. The employment bureau and the working girls' home could be established together or conducted in one building. This was a happy suggestion, as all thought. But the idea prevails in the South among white and colored that it is a disgrace to work, and we all must get out of this. She taught her children in the home and in the school that work was not a disgrace, but that it was honorable.

Three Classes of Housekeepers.

The Rev. G, who is pastor of one of the large colored churches in the city, said that observation taught him that there were three classes of housekeepers among his people. First, those who were taught or trained by their mistresses in slavery time; second, those who have been born since the war and were trained in our schools; and third those who have had no training at all. He thought that those who were trained in slavery could not surpassed. Rev. H. said he was glad of this movement and of this conference. Several of his members had left Columbia and gone to Pittsburg New York and Jacksonville, seeking better wages as servants and if this organization will succeed in raising the wages of servants, he would be glad, for in that case it would benefit him personally. He could write to his members to come home. Mrs J., a domestic science teacher, said that this movement was a good one. They have similar organizations up North, and they work well and do good. Revt K said he thought that the mistress and the servant ought to get closer together. The servant ought to either occupy a house on the premises or a room in the family dwelling. It was so in the days before the war. Usually a good mistress in the house makes a good servant in the kitchen. The last regular speaker was the Rev. L, who has served as pastor in Columbia for 33 years. He said during this time he has served as a sort of private bureau of employment and has secured servants for several of the white families of this city. He made a strong appeal to the white ladies present to give their servants some Sundays off to go to their various churches. Let them off some Sunday mornings at least once or twice a month. When they work hard all day Sunday they are generally too tired to go to night service. Let them go occasionally in the morning.

Thus closed one of the most remarkable conferences ever held in the city of Columbia. Every

PARENTS WANTED.

(From the Rochester Post-Express)

It may sound old-fashioned to say that the proper place for boys and girls in their teens is home; and upholders of revolutionary ideals would laugh the statement to scorn. But who, after all, exercises the greatest influence on the young? It is the parents. The impressionable young mind cannot but take its color from the grown ups and, if the influence is not good, then it will be bad. The mere fact that the father does not care what his boy is doing is a most serious thing, for it means that the boy is forming his ideals in the company of people who have not the same reason to see that those ideals are honest. It is the same with girls. This generation has outgrown the tendency to find fault with mothers for belonging to clubs; but, if they feel that the club has legitimate claim on their time, women will do well to see that their daughters either accompany them or are equally usefully employed. If the questions of the day concern the mother, they concern the daughter as well, and if the young generation does not get its ideas from the parents, it will get them from persons who may not care what evil seed is sown. What is more delightful than to see mother and daughter so closely knit in affection that people often think they are sisters? And what sight is more encouraging than to watch fathers and sons "chumming" together? Men will not corrupt a lad when he is in his father's company.

Young people like to go to the "show." How many parents make it their business to find out what manner of "show" it may be? Surely they know that for good or ill, the stage is one of the most powerful educational instruments of the age? It is the same with books. There was a time when the fathers used to read Dickens in the evening, and the young people grew up with knowledge of Scott and Thackery that would not misbecome a scholar. Here and there the same good custom is still observed. In other homes the novels that delighted our fathers are esteemed old fashioned and dull. How much of the responsibility for that view is to be laid to the fathers and mothers? Napolen once said that what France wanted was mothers. It will be a sad day for America if that can ever be said of us. If the parents and children go different ways, the result will be a coarsening of the moral fibre of the country. It was not fathers and mothers who

did not know where their children were at night that made these United States what they are. It was men and women for whom it was a delight to make home so truly homelike that the boys and girls thought its atmosphere preferable to that of any other place in the world.

The New Nickel.

Have you seen the new nickel? If not, prepare yourself to look at a coin that is everything but handsome. It bears on one side the too deeply stamped counterfeit presentiment of a buffalo, and you have to strain your eyes to find the word five cents under that animal, whose head extends clear to the edge of the coin. On the other side is the head of an Indian. The Indian looks more like the real stuff than does the Indian on a one-cent piece. If you haven't seen one of the nickels at first view you would not take it for money.

For our part we hope that the old nickel will be kept in circulation, and not shelved in lieu of the new nickel.—The Advocate.

body who was present was delighted at the tone of the speeches, and feel that much good will result from it Another will be held in the near future.—Columbia Record.

DENOUNCES FOREIGN HELP

Hotel Man Claims Foreign Service is Not What its "Cracked Up" to Be--"Give the Negro a Fair Chance," He Says.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Patrons of The Rensselaer were served Sunday night by colored waiters brought along with cooks from the South to take the place of the force discharged by the proprietor, John McGlynn, Saturday night. The new service, Mr. McGlynn admitted, was a little slow, but he said it would be up to date in every respect in a day or two. The change from the white men in black coats to the black men in white coats was a result of the strike of the hotel cooks and waiters which has been in progress in Albany for a week and extended to this city Saturday night.

The demands of the employes were presented to Mr. McGlynn and he signed the document, but only as a ruse to protect his trade for the night. He discharged the entire culinary force of about fifty-five men and paid them off. He had prepared for the situation which arose, having engaged an entire force of colored cooks and waiters, and they arrived Saturday morning. The discharge of the old force was accomplished without trouble of any kind. A detail of policemen from the Second Precinct station was at the hotel to preserve order, but the officers were not called upon to act. The men, mostly foreigners and nearly all from New York, received their wages and departed without attempting to make a fuss of any kind. None of them was seen about the hotel Sunday, and it was said that the majority of them left the city as soon as they could pack their belongings.

Mr. McGlynn is the president of the State Hotel Men's Association and his action is looked upon as significant of the intention of the members of that organization to resist the demands of the cooks and waiters throughout the State. It may mean a return to the colored men who were supreme in all the principal hotels in the North about a quarter of a century ago.

Commenting on the matter, Mr. McGlynn said: "I knew, of course, of the trouble in Albany and Schenectady, and that they would ultimately come to this city with their demands. It was this reason I went to New York and arranged for the colored men to be sent here from the South with all possible haste. The new force will be on duty Sunday and guests of the hotel will not be inconvenienced. As a matter of fact, this foreign service is not what it purports to be anyway. First there came the French cooks, and then the Germans, and finally Americans seemed to become imbued with the idea that their food was not properly prepared unless it was put together by some one with an unpronounceable name, hardly able to speak the English language. This is all a mistake. The colored men cannot be surpassed in the culinary line. The only trouble is that the American people have not given them a fair chance. In the future they will serve patrons of The Rensselaer and all the dishes will have good old American names. I can give assurance that there will be no discourtesies to patrons, such as have often been reported in the past, and that the service generally will be improved."

Colored Girls Defy N. Y. Mob

Working in a Broadway Factory That Recently Took Them On

FACE THREE ARMED MEN

Stood Their Ground While the Shooting Went On, and Then Chased Gunmen.

4-25-13

(Special to the Sun.)

New York, April 22.—While 100 colored girls were at work last Wednesday afternoon in the fatcory of Mitchell Bros., underwear manufacturers, on the ninth floor at 543 Broadway, three young white men walked in waving revolvers above their heads.

"We're against Niggers in this industry!" they shouted, and began to fire their weapons at random. Four shots lodged in the ceiling, three window panes were shattered, several bullets were imbedded in the floor and one whistled by the head of Louis Mitchell, a member of the firm, who was standing at the rear of the room.

The chambers of their revolvers emptied, two of the men grabbed fire buckets and hurled them across tables on which were linen goods, and then the three dashed through the door and down the stairs.

Girls Cool Under Fire.

In the few seconds of the disturbance not one of the girls became hysterical or even left her place, but no sooner had the men disappeared than a dozen of them ran in pursuit, shouting "Stop them!"

The girls clattered down eight flights of stairs, screaming as they [illegible] and at each floor they were joined by excited factory hands from [illegible] floors. The procession streamed into Broadway, crowded at that hour, and shouted for policemen. A big crowd gathered and policemen came in a few minutes, but there was no trace of the gunmen. Meanwhile, Louis Mitchell had called up headquarters and asked for detectives. The girls returned from the street and within fifteen minutes all were busily at work again.

Make Good Workers.

Mitchell Bros. had some trouble at the time of the garment workers' strike with their white employes. They tried the colored girls and found them such good workers that they refused to discharge them and take on white help.

The detectives looked over the building and decided that the gunmen did not enter from Broadway nor make their getaway by that street, but climbed up a fire escape at the rear of the building to the third floor loft, which is vacant, and went out the way they came.

Several of the girls said that one of the men took deliberate aim at Louis Mitchell, who was only fifty feet away, and fired. It was apparently the gunmen's purpose to intimidate the girls and to warn the Mitchells, for excepting the one shot the firing was all directed at the ceiling, the floor and the windows.

A large number of white girls employed in the neckwear factory of Lowenstein & Nepel, on the floor above, were more alarmed when the shooting began than were the hands in the Mitchell Bros. factory.

Negro Barbers and their Barber Shops.

Some time ago our attention was called by the correspondent to the Washington Bee about Negro barbers. One might go to a shop and be in the biggest kind of hurry to get a decent and clean shave and get away to business and be tormented by the carelessness and indifference of the barber. Barbers sometimes leave your face covered with soap-suds and run to the door to see the police patrol go by or stop shaving you to hold an animated conversation of an unprofitable nature with some other would-be customer. They discuss baseball, horse races, automobile races and the like. Sometimes they begin a conversation with the man they are shaving. Some barbers even use filthy towels on you and never—it seems—wash cups or brushes. Some will even blow their breath, laden with the recent imbibing of some cheap intoxicant into your face. No matter how many persons are waiting, they consume twice the time necessary by not giving strict attention to their work. The bootblack catches the spirit of the occasion and he will often stop with your shoes and go to the door and see who is passing or who is being arrested.

As a rule, Negroes are too talkative anyway. They talk too much when at work. Much valuable time is lost laughing and talking and discussing things that have no profit in them.

It is seldom these days that we visit the barber shop of Mr. W. H. Thomas for the reason that we have been in the habit of "going around." But whenever we have gone there we have never known Mr. Thomas to hold idle or unprofitable conversations with the man he is shaving. Of course, he will talk some, but as a rule his conversations are on a "high order." The editor of this paper, like some others, is exceedingly annoyed sometimes by the loud conversations, the cursing and swearing in these shops, especially those with pool rooms attached.

There is little order kept in the average barber shop.

NEGROES ARE ELIGIBLE

I. N. y. a. — 8-7-13.

Executive Council of American Federation of Labor Issues Statement—Eager to Organize All Negro Workmen Throughout the United States.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 6.—That the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will welcome the efforts of the various organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to reorganize the Negro workmen throughout the country was in evidence at the recent session of the council.

The council called the attention to the fact that several years ago the American Federation of Labor had declared for the thorough organization of all working people, regardless of sex, religion, race politics or nationality. The council pointed out that many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor now admit Negro workmen to membership and that the American Federation of Labor is making every effort to organize the Negroes.

new york age.

INSTALL NEGRO Waiters in N. Y. City WAITERS IN TROY

Colored Help Put to Work at Hotel Rensselaer Last Sunday Evening

LAUDS NEGRO WAITERS

John McGlynn, President of Hotel Men's Association Says Colored Men Should be Employed